

**THE STRENGTH OF TYRANNY.**  
The tyrant's chains are only strong  
While slaves submit to wear them,  
And who could bind them on the throng  
Determined not to wear them?  
Then clank your chains—e'en though the links  
Were light as fashion's feather,  
The heart which rightly feels and thinks  
Would cast them all together.  
The lords of earth are only great  
While others clothe and feed them!  
But what were all their pride and state  
Should labor cease to heed them?  
The swain is higher than a king—  
Before the laws of Nature;  
The monarch were a useless thing,  
The swain a useful creature.

We toil, we spin, we delve the mine,  
Sustaining each his neighbor—  
And who could hold their pride divine  
To rob us of our labor?  
We rush to battle—bear our lot  
In every ill and danger,  
And who shall make the peaceful cot  
To homely joy a stranger?  
Perish all tyrants, far and near,  
Beneath the chains that bind us—  
And perish, too, that scilicet fear  
Which makes the slaves they find us,  
One grand, one universal claim—  
One peal of moral thunder—  
One glorious burst in freedom's name,  
And rend our bonds asunder!

### From the Baltimore Sun. RESPECTS FOR MECHANICS.

It is true that there are those in this country of civil equality, whose social practice proves that they submit to the operation of the political theory only because they cannot help it; but it is also true that they constitute a very numerical minority, insignificant as compared with the vast number of those having equally good reason to assume to themselves a superiority of worth, and hence to argue their right to special privileges, but whose private feelings and social practices are in exact conformity with that theory of political equality, which lies at the base of our national republican fabric, and gives vitality, force, virtue and efficiency to our system of Government. The former reduce the principle to practice only in their political capacity; they do it *ex necessitate rei*, and of course reluctantly, though they not unfrequently find it necessary as a matter of good temporary policy, to appear to do it willingly, and then they put "a good face upon the matter;" the latter acting in the same civil sphere, do no violence to their feelings. They simply obey the promptings of a cordial principle in our republican code of political ethics, and they carry it with them out of the public ways into the walks of private life.

These are to be found in all parties though not in every clique, or self-constituted "class," and they are of that kind who in making up their estimate of the individual man, reject the accidents of birth, as well as those of either wealth or poverty, and make his moral and intellectual worth, as seen in his conduct and developed in conversation, the chief elements in their calculation. They are also to be found in every walk of life, public and private. Wealth cannot destroy the good principle in some, nor elevated public station in others. An illustration is before us: Mr. Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, recently, it appears, addressed a letter to the editor of the Newark Post, authorizing him to contradict some statement made at that place prejudicial to his character. What was said against him we know not, nor have we seen his letter, but from the following extract which we find in a contemporary journal, it would appear that he had been charged with saying or doing something disparaging to the character and prejudicial to the interests of mechanics.—He says:

"So far from having ever said or thought any thing to the prejudice of mechanics, one of my nearest and dearest relatives, upon my urgent advice, was bound an apprentice to a trade, and is at the present moment a mechanic; and this was a matter of choice, not necessity. I have thus afforded the strongest practical evidence in which I hold this highly meritorious class of our fellow citizens."

"Good practical evidence" this, undoubtedly as good as any man could give who was too far advanced in life to learn a trade himself. There was no false pride or vanity, but good sense, sound judgment and correct principle. His young relative, "nearest and dearest," was under no present necessity to learn a mechanical trade that he might get a living, yet by his advice he is now a practical mechanic instead of studying a profession, and flattering himself with the delusive idea that therefore the future had in store for him a far higher degree and order of respectability than could possibly be derived from the labors of the workshop. If there be any thing in elevated and honorable public station desirable, as there appears to be, or any thing calculated to promote the true happiness of the incumbent, which is doubtful, it may yet be his, even as though he had spent his early years in a lawyer's office, reading "the perfection of human reason," and dreaming of his future elevation to "the highest office in the gift of the people."

And why not? Is there any thing in the occupation of the mechanic to

disqualify him for political elevation? Nothing, in this country. Or for social elevation? Nothing. The history of the country gives copious evidence that the mechanic may render himself competent to discharge the duties of the highest and most important public stations, with credit and honor to himself and benefit to his country; while the annals of private life most abundantly testify to his competency to make himself equal to any and inferior to none in all the qualities that render the social circle agreeable to the wise and good. The American mechanic ought, therefore, to be proud of his occupation always—never ashamed of it. If he will estimate it as inferior to no other, and so cultivate his mind and his moral system, that he may rise to the honorable level of it, and never fall beneath it, he will not long have to complain of a want of respect on the part of those who have been wont to arrogate to their own spheres a monopoly of respectability, and to look with contempt upon the occupation of the mechanic.

### WESTERN ANTIQUITIES.

In a letter to the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser dated at Detroit the 15th instant, Mr. Henry R. Colcraft presents, among other things, the following views respecting the remains at the West, and the race to which they owe their origin:

"Michigan connects itself in its antiquarian features with that character of pseudo civilization, or modified barbarism, of which the works and mounds and circumvolutions at Grave Creek Flats, Marietta, Circleville and other well known points, are evidences.—That this improved condition of the hunter state had an ancient but partial connexion with the early civilization of Europe appears now to be a fair inference, from the inscribed stone of Grave Creek, and other traces of European arts discovered of late. It is also evident that the Central American type of the civilization, or rather advance to civilization, of the red race, reached this length, and finally went down, with its gross idolatry and horrid rites, and was merged in the better known and still existing form of the hunter state, which was found, respectively, by Cabot, Cartier, Verzezzani, Hudson and others, who first dropped anchor on our coasts.

"There is strong evidence furnished by a survey of the Western country the teocalli type of the Indian civilization, so to call it, developed itself from the banks of the Ohio, in Tennessee, and Virginia, West and North-westwardly, across the source of the Wabash, the Muskingum and other streams, towards Lake Michigan and the borders of Wisconsin Territory.—The chief evidences of it in Michigan and Indiana consists of a remarkable series of curious garden beds, or accurately furrowed fields, the perfect outlines of which have been preserved by the grass of the oak openings and prairies, and even among the heaviest forests. These remains of an ancient cultivation attract much attention from observing settlers on the Elkhart, the St. Joseph's, the Kalamazoo, and Grand river of Michigan. I possess some drawings of these anomalous remains of bygone industry in the hunter race, taken in former years, which are quite remarkable.

"It is worthy of remark, too, that no large tumuli, or teocalli, exist in this particular portion of the West, the ancient population of which may heretofore be supposed to have been borderers, or frontier bands, who resorted to the Ohio valley as their capital, or place of annual visitation. All the mounds scattered through Northern Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, are mere barrows, or repositories of the dead, and would seem to have been elected posterior to the fall or decay of the gross idol worship and the offer of human sacrifice. I have within a day or two received a singular implement or ornament of stone, of a crescent shape, from Oakland in this State, which connects the scattered and outlying remains of the smaller mounds and traces of ancient agricultural labor with the antiquities of Grave Creek Flats."

**Advice to Young Ladies.** Never be afraid of blushing; accept no present of value from men; avoid lightness of dress; be not often seen in public; affect no languishing; don't talk loud; never deal in scandal; receive a salute modestly; be affable with the men, but not familiar; sympathize with the unfortunate; be not always talking and laughing; be discreet; suppose not all men to be in love with you that shows you civilities; let not love begin on your part; speak not your mind on all occasions; seem not to hear improper conversation.

A fireman named Sanderson, was killed on the railroad between Philadelphia and Lancaster, on Saturday last, owing to the board on which he stood having given way, so that he fell through on the track, the whole train passing over him and killing him instantaneously. He had been a fireman for some length of time, and has a family living in Columbia, whence his mangled body was taken the same day.—*Balt. Sun.*

### A YANKEE SHOEMAKER.

"You hain't no occasion for a jur, nor nothin' I spose," said a jolly son of Crispin from the land of wooden nutmegs, as he entered a shoe establishment, with his kit nicely done up in his apron.

"Wonder if I hain't," was the reply of the boss.—"Why I should like to have a dozen, if I could get 'em; but what kind of a shoe can you make?"

"Oh, as to the matter of that," said the snob, "I reckon how I can make a decent sort of a craft."

"Spread your kit then," said the boss, "I'll give you a pair to try, and if your work suits me, I can give you a steady seat of work."

Crispin was soon at it, hammering and whistling away as happy as a clam at high water, and the boss was called away on some business which detained him two or three hours—meanwhile the tampering jur had produced a thing which bore some faint resemblance to a shoe, and feeling somewhat ashamed of it, hid it in a pile of leather chips that lay on the floor, and proceeded to make another, which he had scarcely time to finish when his employer entered and began to examine it.

"Look here, Mister," said he, "I guess you needn't make the mate to this; it's the greatest botch that ever was made in my shop, that's the fact."

"Perhaps you'd like to bet a trifle on that," said the snob.

"Bet," responded the boss, "why I'll bet a ten dollar bill against a hand of tobacco that there never was a shoe made in this shop half so bad as this."

"Done," said Crispin, at the same casting a sly wink at his shop mates, "but stop let me see if I've got so much of the weed with me. Oh, yes, here's a whole hand of cavishish," and laying it on the cutting board, he ventured to suggest the propriety of having the suit skin laid along side of it, which was no sooner done, than he proceeded to draw from his hiding place the other shoe.

"Here, Boss," said he "you must decide the bet; say which of the two shoes is the worst."

"Well, I guess I'm fairly sucked in this time," replied the Boss, pushing the cavendish and shipplaster towards the rightful owner, and throwing a nippence to the youngest apprentice.—"The boy needed no further instruction as to his duty, but was off in the twinkling of a bad post, and soon returned with a quart of blackstrap. After all hands had sufficiently regaled themselves, the shrewd Yankee put his sticks together and bidding the boss a hearty good bye, started again on a tramp, very well satisfied with his forenoon's work.

### COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA.

**SHERMAN'S COUGH LOZENGES** are the best, most sure and effectual remedy for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c. &c. The proprietor has never known an instance where they did not give perfect satisfaction. Several thousand boxes have been sold within the last year, restoring to health persons in almost every stage of consumption, and those laboring under the most distressing coughs and colds.

Jonathan Howarth, esq. the well known temperance lecturer, took a severe cold last January by sleeping in damp sheets, that seemed to have settled in a consumption. He raised a good deal of bloody matter, and was unable to rest, and his health was so low that he could not get on his feet. After trying various remedies without relief, he thought that death alone would relieve him of his misery. But by the advice of a lady he purchased a box of Sherman's Cough Lozenges; they gave him great relief, and to his surprise allayed his cough, made him rest easy, and enabled him to sleep sound all night; three days' use of them made a new man of him, and he is recommending Sherman's Lozenges to all his acquaintances.

**SHERMAN'S WORM LOZENGES** are the only infallible worm destroying medicine ever discovered. 1,400,000 boxes have been sold, and not a failure has ever been known. They destroy all kinds of worms, and cannot injure where there are none.

Three different persons cured of Worms by the use of One Box of Worm Lozenges.—Messrs. G. P. & Co. 177 Main street, Cincinnati. "Good men—My wife has been afflicted with worms from the age of three years, and has never been without them. She resided at Middletown, Butler county. At times, she has been so afflicted with worms as to require the attendance of two of the best physicians in the place—one doctoring her for one complaint, and one for another, but getting worse, she removed to Madison, and under the hands of two of the most celebrated physicians of that place, but all did her no good. She came to Cincinnati some time since, and began to despair of getting better; indeed she got so bad, the worms came up in her throat—her sufferings became almost intolerable. Hearing of the many cures performed by Sherman's Lozenges, she thought she would try them last August. I stepped in your store and got a box of the worm lozenges, and I have every reason to rejoice that I did so. She took her usual dose, when the worms came from her in bunches. I could not be positive, but I would suppose that there were from fifty to sixty in each bunch. The last dose brought several white worms, from twelve to fifteen inches long. She began to get well, and felt better than she had for years. Being cured, she gave the balance of the box to a neighbor by the name of Herald, who lives a short distance from us, who has two children, one five and the other two years of age, who were much troubled with worms, and I have heard since, that by the time they had used up the box, both children were entirely cured."

The above is from Mr. R. Richards, Lawrence street, near Front.

### WEAK BACKS! WEAK BACKS!

1,000,000 SOLD YEARLY!  
Put only twelve and a half cents.  
**SHERMAN'S POOR MAN'S PLASTER.**  
The best Strengthening Plaster in the world, and a sovereign remedy for pains and weakness in the back, loins, side, breast, neck, limbs, joints, rheumatism, and lumbago; worn on the lower part of the spine, they entirely cure the piles; and on the small of the back, the falling of the womb; applied to the back of the neck of children teething they give great relief. In coughs, colds, oppression of the chest and stomach, liver complaint, dyspepsia, asthma, and all diseases where local remedies are required, none can be better than these plasters. They are tonic, or strengthening, stimulating and anodyne.—Physicians recommend them because they stick better and afford more relief than any other ever known. One million are sold yearly.

J. W. Hoxie, esq. who was bent nearly double with Rheumatism, was enabled, after wearing one

12 hours, to get up and dress himself. In 2 days he was perfectly well.

Mr. DAVID WILLIAMS, of Elizabethtown, N.J., an old revolutionary soldier, was so afflicted with Rheumatism that he could hardly help himself. One of these Plasters entirely cured him.

Mrs. George Nixon, one of the Managers of the Institution for Aged Indigent Females in the city of New York, says the old ladies find great benefit from these Plasters, they being very liable to pains or weakness in the back, as well as other parts of the body.

Mr. Geo. W. Spencer, Street Inspector, was cured of the Piles by wearing one of these Plasters on the lower part of the spine.

**CAUTION.**—The great reputation these Plasters have attained has induced many unprincipled persons to get up worthless imitations. Ask for Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster, and a fac simile of his name, A. SHERMAN, M. D. is on the back of each. Trust some others, or you will be deceived.

Price only Twelve and a half Cents.  
G. F. THOMAS,  
117 Main st. between 3rd and 4th,  
(33-Sole Agent for Cincinnati.)

### SHERMAN'S CAMPHOR LOZENGES

Give immediate relief to Nervous or Sick Headache during the last half century, by the most brilliant minds of Europe. Still it believed that this duty can be satisfactorily performed, without swelling the edition to an inconvenient bulk.

H. W. HEWETT, Publisher,  
281 Broadway, New York.

### THE COLUMBIAN LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE, edited by John Imma

and filled with contributions from the most eminent and accomplished writers of the country. The motives which have led to the commencement of this undertaking may be briefly stated. It is believed by the proprietor that there is in the United States an immense provision of literary ability, for which as yet there is no adequate encouragement, or field of display; that besides the numbers of clever and successful writers, whose productions are weekly, and monthly, and annually read with delight by thousands; there are yet greater numbers constantly arriving at maturity of power, who have only to appear on the stage of publication to receive a brilliant award of fame, and that the power of those whose names are already pronounced with respect by lips of wisest censure, are capable of more and still higher exertion than has yet been called forth. It is believed, too, that the demand for literary production in this country, especially in the periodical channel, exceeds the supply in a very large proportion, and the new supplies have only to be presented of the right quality, and in the right way to insure a hearty welcome and profitable reception. No doubt is entertained of the American mind's ability to sustain itself—certainly on its own ground, if not abroad—against all the competition that the intellect of other lands can bring to the encounter, and full assurance is felt that among the millions of American readers there can be, and is, a cordial welcome for all that American writers can produce of excellent and interesting.

From these premises it is undoubtedly inferred that there is abundant room for another Magazine, notwithstanding the merit and success of those already in being; that there can be no lack of ability to fill its pages acceptably with the best of capital and liberal enterprise; and that such a periodical will not fail to be greeted as a welcome visitor by thousands upon thousands, who as yet have done little or nothing toward the support and development of American periodical literature.

Another and strong motive has been the feeling that New York, the first city of the Union, should be the home of a periodical owning no superior in either merit or success.

The contributors will be sought for among the ablest and most popular writers in the country; and no efforts will be spared to secure the aid of the most distinguished, such as John L. Stephens, J. F. Cooper, F. G. Halleck, H. W. Herbert, H. T. Tuckerman, J. R. R. R. T. C. Grant, J. C. Neal, Geo. P. Morris, John Smith, Mrs. Emma C. Embury, Mrs. Anna S. Stephens, Mrs. Selma Smith, Mrs. H. Beecher Stowe, Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, Mrs. C. W. H. Esling, Mrs. Lydia Jane Pierpont, Miss Hannah F. Gould, Miss E. A. Dupuy, Miss Lucy Austin, W. G. Simms, E. S. Sargent, Theodore S. Fay, Nathaniel Hawthorne, H. W. Longfellow, C. F. Hoffman, T. S. Arthur, F. H. Huntington, H. H. Wild, Miss E. C. Hewitt, Miss M. A. Fairman, Miss E. S. Norton, Miss Margaret Cox, Miss Marion H. Rand, Miss Eliza Leslie, Miss C. M. Sedgwick, Miss Juliet H. Lewis, Miss Mary Davenport, Miss Emily Francis, W. C. Bryant, J. K. Paulding, N. P. Willis, John Neal, Park Benjamin, R. H. Dana, Julius Dawes, R. W. Griswold, R. M. Bird, Mrs. "Mary Clavers," Mrs. Frances S. Osgood, Mrs. E. F. Ellet, Mrs. Volney E. Howard, Mrs. M. St. Leon Lord, Mrs. A. M. F. Annan, Miss Letitia Duncon, Miss Virginia De Forest, Miss A. S. Lindsay, Miss M. C. Kettles.

With many of these, arrangements have already been made, as well as with others whose reputation is sure, though yet to be established in the public regard. The proprietor entertains sanguine hopes of accomplishing an object to which he looks forward with pride—the co-operation of regular and occasional contributors, forming a list unequalled in this country.

In each number there will be two or more engravings from original paintings, from such artists as Chapman, Ingham, Inman, Osgood, &c. engaged in mezzotint, line, and stipple, by H. S. Sald, W. L. Ormsby, &c., besides a plate of fashions colored, and occasionally other illustrations; so that every subscriber will receive in the course of the year, at least twenty-four elegant productions of the graphic art, which could not be otherwise procured at three or four times the annual cost of the whole Magazine.

In each number there will also be two pages of music, original or judiciously selected by a competent professor of the art. Proper regard will be paid to the current issues from the book press; not so much, however, with a view to notice all the volumes that may appear, as to the expression of matured opinion concerning those which shall be deemed worthy of the public attention and confidence. The aim of the editor will be rather to furnish judicious criticisms, on which readers and purchasers may rely for guidance, than to present a mere laudatory chronicle of new publications.

**TERMS.**—One year in advance - \$5.00  
Two years - 9.00  
Three years - 12.00  
Two copies one year - 8.00  
Dealers in periodicals throughout the United States and the Canada, who wish to become agents for the Columbian Magazine, will please apply to the publisher immediately. The usual discount will be made to them.

In addition to the above, the publisher simply adds, for the benefit of all that the work will be sustained by sufficient capital.

Address, post paid,  
ISRAEL POST, Publisher,  
3 Astor House, New York.

### EXHIBIT OF THE RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, OF Monroe County, from the 5th day of June 1843, to the 3rd day of June 1844.

**RECEIPTS.**  
State, School, Township, Poor, Court House and School District funds remaining in the Treasury at last settlement. \$905,58.5  
Revenue collected on Duplicate of 1843, including the amount of Delinquencies and Arrears charged thereon and tax on lawyers & physicians 14,032,37.6  
Amount received from State Treasury, being interest on Section 16, School lands in Monroe County 223,01.5  
Amount received from State Treasury, Monroe County's proportion of State Common School fund 2,834,03.5  
Received from Agent Fund Commissioners interest on Surplus Revenue, for year ending Jan. 1, 1844, for School purposes 1,048,54.5  
Received from Agt. Fund Comrs. interest on Surplus Revenue for present year for School purposes 20,00.0

Received from Agt. Fund Comrs. interest on Surplus Revenue for County purposes 234,96.8  
Received Fines and Costs of Prosecution in Criminal cases 218,69.0  
Received Tavern License 179,00.0  
" Ferry License 40,00.0  
" Horse License 118,00.0  
" Pedlars License 64,58.3  
Costs paid by petitioners of Roads 79,39.0  
Merchants commencing since first March 25,16.5  
For redemption of lands forfeited to State 119,30.9  
Received for redemption of lands forfeited to State, since January settlement 16,82.7  
Revenue arising from sale of Section 16 and costs of sale, since January settlement 227,49.9  
Received from Treasurer of State, county's proportion of taxes paid through State Treasury 2,65.0  
Received from Clerk Court of Common Pleas, money collected belonging to Simeon Ferrel 65,14.0  
Received from Clerk Court of Common Pleas, jury fee, Ohio for use vs. Wm. Mason et al. 6,00.0  
Received from Agent of Fund Commissioners, Surplus Revenue to be returned to State 425,62.0  
Received of Assessors of Franklin and Salem townships, Military funds 5,00.0

Total Receipts \$21,399,63.7

### EXPENDITURES.

Paid State Treasurer State Revenue for 1843 \$913,63.9  
Paid State Treasurer Canal revenue for 1843 5,164,31.4  
Paid State Treasurer State Common School fund for 1843 326,15.2  
Paid State Treasurer Tax on Lawyers and Physicians 46,98.0  
Paid State Treasurer Arrears collected on duplicate of 1843 121,33.8  
Paid State Treasurer Surplus Revenue 425,62.0  
Paid State Treasurer Interest on Surplus Revenue 1,048,54.5  
Paid State Treasurer Pedlars License 65,71.0  
Paid State Treasurer Funds arising from redemption of forfeited lands 49,77.4  
Paid State Treasurer Funds arising from sale of Section 16 595,60.4  
State funds in Treasury 542,71.5  
Paid Township treasurers for Common school purposes 3,721,04.9  
School funds in Treasury 3,890.7  
Paid Township treasurers for township and poor purposes 1,876,36.2  
Paid for Road purposes 264,32.6  
Road Certificates presented on settlement between Auditor and Treasurer 2,202,29.9  
Road funds in Treasury 87,94.0  
Paid for Public Building purposes 1,057,89.1  
Public Building funds in Treasury 10.0  
Paid for School district purposes 18,21.5  
School district funds in Treasury 14,73.3  
Paid Militia funds to Township assessors on order of trustees 5,00.0  
Paid Witnesses in Court of Common Pleas in State cases 351,12.0  
Paid Witnesses before Justices in State cases 42,25.0  
Paid Justices of the Peace and Constables, their costs in State cases 78,57.7  
Paid Associate Judges 156,00.0  
Paid Edward Archbold Esq. Pros. Atty. his fees 120,00.0  
Paid Thomas West Esq. Pros. Atty. his fees 5,60.0  
Paid Thomas Mitchell Esq. Sheriff, his fees 129,00.0  
Paid William Okey Esq. Clerk of Court his fees 60,00.0  
Paid Jail expenses for boarding prisoners and jail keepers 133,12.5  
Paid James M. Stout for public printing 177,50.0  
Paid James R. Morris for public printing 6,43.0  
Paid John Dunham for public printing 4,00.0  
Paid Grand Jurors June term of Court 1843 51,85.0  
Paid Grand Jurors Sept term 1843 83,60.0  
Paid Grand Jurors April term 1844 34,00.0  
Paid Petit Jurors April term 1842 1,50.0  
" " " 1843 9,15.0  
" " " 1844 29,65.0  
" " " Sept term 1843 122,30.0  
" " " Supreme Court 1843 25,10.0  
" " " April term 1844 56,25.0  
Paid Constables for attendance at court 63,05.0  
Judges and Clerks of annual election 1842 2,00.0  
Paid Judges and Clerks of annual election 1843 114,10.0  
Paid Return Judges of Justices' election 17,30.0  
Paid Justices for opening Pollbooks for Stationary, Wood and Coal for offices, Court house and Jail 121,57.2  
Paid for repairs to Public Buildings 20,86.5  
Interest on part of Funded debt 349,37.9  
Viewing and surveying County and State roads and damages on roads 150,94.0  
Paid township assessors of 1843 20,00.0  
" " " of 1844 93,00.0  
Paid township clerks for returning enumeration of youth, 1843 46,00.0  
Paid township clerks for returning enumeration of youth, 1842 1,50.0  
Paid Nathan Hollister for procuring deed for Court house lot 3,00.0  
Paid Wm. C. Walton and Wilson Shannon for legal advice 4,00.0  
Paid Wm. C. Walton, special messenger, to carry the vote of Monroe Co. for Senator in 1843 to Gurneys Co. 7,20.0  
Paid Clerk of Board of School Examiners 4,50.0  
Paid John M. Kirkbride fees as Auditor 547,58.5  
" Isaac A. Brock fees as Commissioner 10,00.0  
" Joel Vest " 26,00.0  
" Joseph Caldwell " 8,00.0  
" Thomas Orr " 8,00.0  
Refunded to Wm. D. Patton, assignee of John K. Sharon, for town lots improperly sold 2,32.0  
Paid interest on county orders redeemed 129,51.5  
" Joseph Morris and James R. Morris, Treasurers for present year, their fees 525,74.0  
Paid for fuel, stationary &c. for Treasurer's office 95,20.0

Total Expenditures \$20,573,63.0

Excess of Receipts over Expenditures 826,60.7  
Am't paid on Court house debt as above 1,057,89.0

Total am't the county's indebtedness has been reduced during the year \$1,884,49.7

### AMOUNT OF COUNTY DEBT.

Small balance due on Public Building Debt not included \$8,520,95.0  
County Scrip 2,274,90.7  
County orders, unredeemed June 1844 3,274,90.7

Am't of County debt June 3, 1844 \$11,795,26.7

### AUDITOR'S OFFICE.

Woodford, O. June 21, 1844.  
I HEREBY certify, that the foregoing is a correct statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of Monroe County, for the year commencing June 5th 1843, and ending June 3rd 1844, and that the statement of indebtedness is truly taken from the books of this office.

JNO. M. KIRKBRIDE,  
Auditor M. C. O.

### LEGAL NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Abraham Tisher deceased having been granted to the undersigned they therefore notify all those indebted to and estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them legally authenticated for settlement.  
ELIZABETH TISHER,  
JACOB TISHER JR.,  
Administrators of Abraham Tisher Dec'd  
June 28, 1844